

Norwich Bulletin and Courier

118 YEARS OLD

Subscription price 12c a week; 50c a month; \$4.00 a year.
Entered as the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.

Telephone Calls:
Bulletin Business Office 328.
Bulletin Editorial Rooms 32-3.
Bulletin Job Office 32-3.
Williamson House, Room 3, Murray Building, Telephone 216.

Norwich, Tuesday, July 14, 1914.

The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, at a rate of ninety-three per cent. of the population. In Windham it is delivered to over 1,000 houses in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

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CIRCULATION

1901 average..... 4,412
1905, average..... 5,920
July 11..... **8,884**

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THE I. C. C. REPORT.

There is no beating about the bush in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission as the result of its investigation of the financial operations of the New Haven system. It hits out straight from the evidence which it received and it hits hard at the directors of the New Haven road for the manner in which they conducted and expanded that system during the decade from 1903 to 1913. Not only is it found that they violated the law and were negligent in the direction of the finances, but the finding is of criminal negligence and glaring maladministration, and the twenty-two instances cited where the influence of the few led the many are characteristic of the policy of the old regime.

In addition to going so far as to encourage action for the recovery of a part at least of the unwarrantably wasted sixty to ninety million dollars of other people's money, the commission took advantage of the opportunity to score directors who are faithless to their stewardship, the so-called dummy directors. They are a menace to every board where they fail to act even as a balance for the radical ideas which may be advanced. It is not putting the case too strong when the commission declares that "directors should be made individually liable to civil and criminal laws for the manner in which they discharge their trust. It should be just as grave a crime to plunder stockholders or the public through a railroad corporation as it is to personally rob an individual."

Nothing in recent years has served to bring this more glaringly to the attention of the public than the revelations which have come from the investigation of the New Haven system. In connection with this dereliction of duty the recommendation of suits for recovery are likely to have a wholesome effect.

AN UNWISE PROPOSAL.

An effort which appears to be well directed is that which is being made by the national civil service reform league in opposition to that portion of the Moon bill now before congress which, if passed, will require 2,400 assistant postmasters, now on the classified list, to undergo competitive examinations to retain their standing.

There can be no other interpretation from such a move as this than another direct drive towards spoils, and as such it deserves the strongest kind of discouragement. It is a well known fact that it is upon the assistant postmasters that reliance is placed for maintaining the efficiency of the government system under the present method of changing postmasters. Now to make it possible to remove these important men for the purpose of increasing the yield of the plum tree is ridiculous and the plan deserves defeat. Concerning this the Springfield Republican properly says: "What this would mean of demoralization and injustice the civil service league has set forth in a letter sent to members of the national house. Even the wayfarer man can understand that this is a step which the democrats cannot afford to take. They are 'in bad enough' with the business world as things now stand, and there must be a limit beyond which political folly will not go."

The record of this administration in behalf of civil service is already weak, but such a step would knock out any friendship that was ever professed for civil service reform.

If the interstate commerce commission has fixed a date to make public its report upon the eastern freight rates it is not making any friends by its rigid silence. The report is looked forward to with the eagerness of election returns.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Whether the raising of false hopes in the minds of the Filipinos is going to result in any advantage in the adjustment of the Philippine question may be best told by experimenting with it, but unless wisely pursued such a course is likely to prove a boom-crash. Arrogance as to what to do with the Philippines continues in congress and Representative Jones again proposes a solution through a new bill which declares that it is the intention of the United States to recognize the independence of the islands as soon as a stable government can be established there.

Such is and has been the purpose of this country from the time when it assumed its large task and burden, and such a declaration carries no greater assurance except what may be gained from a repetition. It is far preferable to the idea of fixing a definite date when the islands would be abandoned to their own guidance and protection. Each year is showing encouraging results in the islands, but only such steps should be taken regarding any changes in its government as are justified by the existing conditions. Progress should be made along the lines of safety when it comes to discharging our obligations there. Each step taken should be an advancement without the danger of a step backward, and most of all the impression should not be given to those people who have been denied to be allowed them within a few years. In the face of the progress which has been made nothing could be more disastrous.

JUSTICE LURTON.

Though there was much criticism at the time of the appointment of Horace Harmon Lurton to the bench of the United States supreme court, because of his age at that time, the service which he has rendered as a jurist has shown the wisdom of the act. His death causes a distinct loss to the highest tribunal in the land, robbing it as it does of one who had made a particular study of the Sherman law and who was a specialist in its interpretation. His long years' service have been marked by the skillful rendition of eminent service.

This affords President Wilson his first opportunity for appointment to the supreme bench and Justice Lurton's health has made it a matter to be considered. What the plan of the president is has not been disclosed. There has been and there will continue to be much speculation as to the one to be named, but it must be recognized that the ex-president, who did so much to aid the court by way of his appointments, could render there in a most valuable service.

MOTOR TRUCKS.

When it comes to winning its place in the business world there is no doubt but what the motor truck has done it. The progress which has been made in the manufacture of automobiles has included the problem of the motor truck and while it has not succeeded in crowding out the horse, it has made a place for itself which cannot be disputed. Its serviceability, coupled with its capacity for transportation and the fact that its endurance is a matter of mechanical operation, all furnish reason for the steady increase which is being made in this method of handling commodities. It makes no difference whether it is a long or short haul, a big or a little load, ten hours or twenty-four during which work is required, it responds under the right kind of treatment without the restrictions which must go with any other vehicle.

Every section of the country is appreciating the benefits of the motor truck. Not only is it solving transportation problems, but it is creating much new business through its availability for many uses. Thus it is no surprise when the secretary of the state of New York reports that the motor trucks in that state have increased from 8,508 in 1912 to 13,807 during the first three months of this year. There is nothing to be understood from this except that the motor truck has proved its worth and has come to stay.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It isn't reasonable to complain of the first indication of summer.

Probably Great Britain would like to sign a peace treaty with Ulster.

If you are going on a vacation do your shopping early and do it at home.

"Nothing to say." That doesn't mark a very brisk opening for the progressive campaign.

It will be impossible for the restless to remain quiet after what the secretary of state has to say.

There will be a good many small boys in Salem who will hear with glee that the shingle has been taboed.

The praises of Canada were well sung, but figures show that experience and praises are not synonymous.

Though the plucking board is under fire it has the advantage of knowing upon what grounds it is being judged.

Good results ought to follow a general movement in half of two long anxiety about going on and into the water.

The man on the corner says: If brevity is the soul of wit the latest bathing suit is the prize winner for current humor.

From the crops which are promised this season there are indications that Uncle Sam has taken some stock in intensive farming.

The progressive democrats are going to feel the pulse of the regulars, with some interesting questions, in order to be sure they are sure of proper sympathy.

Probably one of the strongest reactions to the league standing so long is that Norwich is not one of the contesting teams.

Some action has resulted in the Prospect harbor case but there are some very important links in the evidence to be supplied before any conviction can be secured.

Charles S. Bird has given the Massachusetts progressives a shock by declaring he will not be a candidate for governor again. Can it be that that one of the big leaders has sickened of democratic rule?

THE RIGHT KIND OF GINGER

And you sometimes think she is right in what she says about me—you just told me so, Mattie. "Well," and the big fellow firmly withdrew his arm from the hand which clung to it in the sweet way that had come to seem to him like a promise of possession, "I guess I'll have to chew on that awhile. Maybe I can figure out what sort of ginger you and your Aunt 'Liza think I'm short of."

They were standing under the big apple tree below the Blain farmhouse in the same spot where they had plighted their troth nearly a year ago. In the autumn they had been just enough of secrecy in their meetings to make them sweeter than they might otherwise have seemed. Aunt 'Liza Blain had never liked Jim.

There was a hollow in the apple tree which had served as a secret letter box for Jim's first impassioned appeals, and Mattie's eyes answered. Aunt 'Liza had eyes that were kindly toward Mattie and hawk-like toward Jim's big, good-natured shiftings. She captured one of Jim's letters, and thereupon put her foot down on the unconfessed engagement of the young couple.

"Look at the Kelton farm," Aunt 'Liza had exclaimed with an impressive hand sweep in the direction of the Kelton acres, which adjoined those of the Blains. "Two hundred acres of the best pastures in New England and half a dozen mongrel-dred cows ranging over 'em and pushing through the broken-down fences."

"That isn't all Jim's fault," Mattie had protested. "His father really owns the place, and Jim and I don't believe in what he calls new-fangled ways of farming."

"He's a Kelton and Jim's just like him," after the generation-old Abijah Kelton and his boys—bent their backs and picked the stones off 60 acres for tillage and cleared the timber on 200 acres more for pasture, there hasn't been a worker in the family. They're all good-naturesd and shiftings. They haven't got a ginger in 'em."

Mattie could not deny a word of Aunt 'Liza's arraignment. It did not make her love Jim any less, and if he had proposed carrying her off to be married on horseback, or with an automobile or airship, she would have eagerly accepted.

"But that would call for the very sort of ginger Aunt 'Liza says Jim hasn't got," was Mattie's disheartening reflection.

"You aren't angry, Jim, because I told you why she wants me to give you up?" Mattie asked. "No, I'm not really giving you up, you know, I could never do that. We will have to wait, that's all."

FAMOUS TRIALS

TRIAL OF ADOLPH LUETGERT.

On the night of May 1, 1897, there disappeared from her home, at Hermitage avenue and Divisadero boulevard, Chicago, Mrs. Adolph Luetgert, the wife of a sausage manufacturer of that city, writing on one of those mysterious cases which have baffled the most expert police and detectives in its solution. The husband was arrested for the murder of his wife, and a difficult effort on his part to save himself from execution, for many years seemed to point to his guilt. Eleven jurors, after a trial of three days, for the crime after hearing all the evidence, but the verdict finally decided upon was imprisonment for life.

The task that was set for the prosecution was not an easy one. Mrs. Luetgert's body, it was established almost beyond question, had been almost entirely consumed in dissolved potash in one of the coloring vats of her husband's sausage factory. In reducing the body of his victim the murderer had overlooked four vitally incriminating details: two gold rings worn by the wife, the complete removal of the fragments of the body, a bit of peculiarly shaped porcelain tooth, and failure to notify the police of the woman's disappearance.

The rings were identified as the property of the wife, the family dentist identified the tooth, expert osteologists were able to place the bones that were discovered, but of course with no conclusion as to what they were those of the murdered woman.

Luetgert and his wife had not lived happily together. She was his second wife and when she was married to him she was living. It was claimed that he was tired of her and desired a younger and more attractive woman.

When it came to the trial of the husband the task set for State's Attorney Deeney was a most difficult one. The body of the victim had been practically consumed, and yet it was absolutely necessary not only to prove that she was dead, but to prove that she met her death at the hands of her husband, as charged in the indictment.

The first trial resulted in a disagreement. During its progress Dr. Bicknese, a brother of Mrs. Luetgert, testified that he had searched for days for the body of his sister, a whereabouts, but had found none. One week after the commission of the crime he notified the police and they summoned Luetgert and questioned him. "She disappeared," the sausage-maker replied, "and I expected her to return in a few days, but she never came back. I was afraid to avoid the disgrace that must attend the disclosure of the facts."

It was Frank Blak who gave the most damaging evidence. He had made several trips at the request of the prisoner to a drug store on the night of May 1, and each time upon his return he had purchased a package he brought and would bar the door to the main factory and buy the missing ring.

It was shown at the trial that the accused had planned most cunningly. Almost three months before the murder he had purchased about 125 pounds of crude potash from a wholesale druggist. Late in April, under the prisoner's direction, two Poles buried the potash in small fragments and later in the same day had assisted in placing the broken potash in the middle of the night the steam was turned on and the potash completely dissolved.

The accused man was not permitted to testify in his own behalf at the first trial, but during the second he was enabled to relate the story of his life. He vigorously denied the guilt and on several occasions was wept. He was stolid and by many conceded to be endowed with wonderful mental and physical energy.

The conviction of Luetgert did not establish beyond contention in the public mind the guilt of the defendant. The light of the trial was not, however, and the finding of the court, the accepted version of Mrs. Luetgert's murder must be taken as the true history of a mystery that will always be tinged with uncertainty.

Luetgert lived less than two years of his life, dying in the Joliet penitentiary on July 27, 1899, leaving no confession. His attorney, Lawrence Harmon, at the time of the convicted man's death had just completed arrangement to have the records in the case prepared for the Supreme court.

PIMPLES ON NECK CHEST AND BACK

Face Was a Sight. Large, Red and Sore. Became Festered. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Recovery Complete.

14 Holmes St., Rockland, Me.—"About a year and a half ago I would occasionally have a small pimple come out on my face and I would scratch it all the time. In doing so I began to have more until about a year later my face was a sight. Then they came on my neck and later on my chest and back. They were large, red and sore and in a very short time became festered. "I put on two or three things but they did not seem to help me much. One night before going to bed I washed my face in as hot water as I could bear and Cuticura Soap, then applied the Cuticura Ointment. The next morning I felt better. In a month my recovery was complete." (Signed) Paul H. Locke, Apr. 4, 1914.

RASH DISFIGURED BABY

643 Hamburg Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"My baby's head broke out with a very bad rash and itched him so bad that he could not sleep. It disfigured him so that I was ashamed to take him on the street and he scratched until it bled. The hair fell out on several parts of the head. I sent for sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in two weeks my baby was entirely healed of his eczema." (Signed) Mrs. Edw. Schaefer, Jan. 26, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Although Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold throughout the world, a sample of each will be sent free by mail if you will send a postcard "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

OTHER VIEW POINTS

There is one thing about the changed railroad conditions in other sections and the curtailment of train service, all of the trains lines leaving in and out of Middletown are continuing the same schedule as established when the roads were originally constructed.—Middletown Press.

Waterbury spends over \$125,000 a year with the post office and probably \$250,000 a year riding on trolley cars. Between them, the post office department and the trolley management ought to be able to give us those night mails even if it does cost \$150 or \$1,000 a year. The public be pleased is a good motto even for monopolies.—Waterbury Republican.

There are times when misery's love of company is due to something better than a mean disposition. For instance, on Friday the New Haven stock found a new bottom level, but I wasn't alone on the toboggan, for New York, Ontario and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio and New York Central were going along with it—not so fast, but going. It was a comforting sign.—New Haven Register.

It is well that the Mayors and the ex-Mayors relax every two or three months so that they may tone up their depleted physical and mental conditions. It is a fine thing to have them come together. How much they spend comparing notes on the duties, the annoyances and the few positive pleasures of the mayoralty office, is not a matter of moment. They are for a good time and they are entitled to the same to overflowing measure.—New Haven Union.

The Derby police could not do better than to turn their attention to some of the foul mouthed rangers which make a specialty of hanging round street corners and insulting passers by especially if they are accompanied by women. Prompt and drastic action by the police in some exceptionally offensive case of insult would have a most beneficial effect upon the rest of the thugs who annoy men and women on the public streets.—Ansonia Sentinel.

EVERY DAY REFLECTIONS

A New Race.

Americans are a new race. Americans are not a species of Englishmen. They are as distinct from Englishmen as they are from Frenchmen or Germans. A Canadian or an Australian is English, but a citizen of most any other country is not.

The United States man is an entirely new type, just as the Greek, the Roman or the Spaniard was a new type. He is not a mixture of any two where he came from makes no difference; the original Romans also came from somewhere.

And speaking the English language does not make the American English. It is merely a habit. There isn't anything like Abraham Lincoln in all our history, and yet, society, and never was. The man was brand new, even as Lowell's old says. "What made the new type? How did it come about? Nobody knows. What made the Greek?"

Still, a strange thing, there are rows of old Roman statues of free men in the museum of Rome and when one goes in there he sees faces that remind him so much of the American politicians and business men he knows!

First Settlers in Iowa.
The first white men, so far as is known, who lived permanently in the Iowa country were three Frenchmen who were given grants of land along the Mississippi river by the Spanish government which then had control of this region. One of these first settlers was Julien Dubuque, a man whom the city and county of Dubuque are named. He was given a grant of land which included the lead mines operated by him near the site of the city which bears his name, and here he lived until his death in 1816. Farther up the river, on the present site of McGregor in Clayton county were the cabins of Basil Gland, who occupied a large grant of about 5,500 acres, cultivating grain and stock to 1808.

"More can be told of the Spanish grant of March 30, 1799, to Louis Honore or 'Don' Louis Honore, Governor Zane in the July number of 'The Iowa Journal History and Politics,' published by the State Historical society of Iowa. The tract was given him in permission to make a settlement with in Sac and Fox territory upon 7000 acres of land, on the site of the present town of Montrose in Lee county. Tesson built cabins, cultivated a small patch, planted an orchard of apples and died upon his claim from 1798 until 1802."

Comforting Reflection.

In advance of his visit to President Wilson Henry Ford, of Detroit, is said to agree with the President that the outlook for business is good. At least, matters are in such condition that there cannot well be any change except for the better, which is a comforting reflection.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

DAVIS

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"THE COP ON THE BEAT" A Picture that will hold the undivided Attention

"A REAL HELPMATE." Drama

PATHE DAILY

Still Obstinate.

Huerta has been elected president again, apparently with no real opposition candidate, but that staunch believer in Presbyterianism and prohibition, President Wilson, still refuses to admit that Huerta is one of the elect.—Boston Globe.

Williams and His Job.

Mr. Williams' performances were those of a puzzled amateur. He did not know enough of his trade to use the letter as the shield for the protection of the spirit of the administration he served not wisely but too willingly.—Boston Transcript.

Cornell university recently dedicated a forestry building in connection with the New York state college of agriculture.

Protect Yourself

Ask for ORIGINAL GENUINE

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Three sizes of these fine woven cane and linen lined cases, 15, 18 and 24 inch.

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Waterproof, light and strong, and wear like leather. A variety of styles for your choice.

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